

shipped in interstate commerce, on or about April 14, 1934, by the Ora-Noid Co., from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of table salt (50 percent), precipitated chalk (23 percent), and small proportions of baking soda and magnesium and potassium compounds, including phosphate and sulphate, flavored with cassia oil.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Ora-Noid Mouth Powder is a Complete Oral Prophylactic in Itself. \* \* \* it keeps the gums in condition; it strengthens all the tissues in the mouth including the tongue, the palate, the throat and the mucous membranes on the inside of the cheeks. The use of Ora-Noid Mouth Powder Alone, according to directions, performs the function of keeping the teeth, gums, tongue, mouth and throat \* \* \* healthy. \* \* \* It Expels Germs Through the operation of the law of osmosis, Ora-Noid Mouth Powder, when retained in the mouth for several minutes according to directions, draws the germs out of the crypts in the tissues. \* \* \* Thus through a physical force, bacteria hidden away in these crypts of the mouth and tongue, which no antiseptic can reach, are flushed out and expelled without in any way having destroyed, killed, or impaired any tissue. Ora-Noid is an effective aid in the treatment of irritations of the membranes of the gums, mouth and throat including bad breath—in fact, wherever the tissues of the mouth and its accessory organs are involved"; (tin container) "Ora-Noid Mouth Powder \* \* \* strengthens the gums. \* \* \* Ora-Noid is an effective aid in the treatment of irritations of the membranes of the gums, mouth, and throat, including bad breath—in fact, wherever, the tissues of the mouth and its accessory organs are involved. \* \* \* A solution of Ora-Noid Mouth Powder exerts a high osmotic pressure. It draws the fluids out of inflamed tissues, thereby relieving congestion and helps to restore the tissue to a normal healthy condition."

On July 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22994. Misbranding of Cox-Cis. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Packages and 66 Packages of Cox-Cis. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 32791, 32860. Sample nos. 69137-A, 74551-A.)**

These cases involved a product labeled to convey the impression that it was a preventive and treatment for coccidiosis of poultry. Analyses showed that it contained no medicinal agents effective for such purposes.

On May 31 and June 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 8½ dozen packages of Cox-Cis, in part at Camden, N. J., and in part at Vineland, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 16, 1934, by Kloister Laboratories, Inc., from Ephrata, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of ground limestone with a small amount of betanaphthol.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Cox-Cis For Poultry", was a statement regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article and was false and fraudulent.

On July 5 and July 20, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22995. Misbranding of Smith's Germicide. U. S. v. 68 Bottles and 22 Bottles of Smith's Germicide. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32868. Sample nos. 68397-A, 68398-A.)**

This case involved a drug product that contained water in excess of the amount declared on the label and which was labeled with unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On June 15, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 90 bottles of Smith's Germicide at Springfield, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in

interstate commerce, in part on or about April 10, 1934, and in part on or about May 17, 1934, by John B. Smith Insecticide Co., from New Haven, Conn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of potassium permanganate (1.9 percent), a small proportion of a sulphate, and 98 percent of water.

The libel alleged that the article was misbranded in that the statement, "Contains water inert, not to exceed 94 per cent", borne on the label, was false and misleading. Misbranding was further alleged in that the following statements in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "A Remedy For Colds, Roup, Diarrhoea, Throat and Bowel Diseases. For Pet animals and Birds Smith's Germicide Should be given in the drinking water twice a week, a teaspoonful to a quart of water. This will keep the throats of singing birds in order. Give daily in drinking water to sick dogs, cats and other pet stock. \* \* \* For Stock Smith's Germicide Given daily in the drinking water is beneficial having a tendency toward counteracting troubles caused by impure water, musty food, etc. A useful outward application for wounds and skin disorders. \* \* \* give Germicide in the drinking water, one teaspoonful to a quart of water. For Bowel Trouble give in drinking water as above. \* \* \* Given in the drinking water twice a week Smith's Germicide will help to keep poultry in good condition."

On July 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22996. Misbranding of Lyco Cow Balm. U. S. v. 16 Tubes of Lyco Cow Balm. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32869. Sample no. 70159-A.)**

This case involved a drug product which was labeled with unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On June 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 tubes of Lyco Cow Balm at Honesdale, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 10, 1931, by Cole Bros. Cowbalm Co., from Binghamton, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of 3.3 percent of phenolic substances, such as cresols combined with an alkali, and volatile oils, such as eucalyptus oil and spearmint oil, incorporated in petrolatum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Tube) "Guaranteed Relief for Spider, Garget, Cowpox, \* \* \* Spider or Garget \* \* \* For Garget rub Balm well in affected quarter either warm or cold. For Spider rub Balm, warm or cold, on teat 5 or 10 minutes or hold teat in warm Balm. For \* \* \* caked udder, rub Balm in well. Cowpox—Rub balm on all poked teats. Sore \* \* \* Feet, Sore Eyes, \* \* \* Piles, Running Sores, Lung Trouble, Coughs, Colds in \* \* \* lungs, Croup, Sore Throat \* \* \* Bunions, Catarrh, Heals Skin Breaks."

On July 31, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22997. Misbranding of Gray's Syrup and Williams Camphorated Mustard Cream. U. S. v. 288 Packages of Gray's Syrup, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32870. Sample no. 71700-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of Gray's Syrup, each package containing a sample of Camphorated Mustard Cream. The labels of both products bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. The Gray's Syrup contained less alcohol than declared on the label.

On June 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 288 packages of Gray's Syrup, each package containing a sample of Camphorated Mustard Cream, at Auburn, Maine, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 16, 1933, by D. Watson & Co., from New